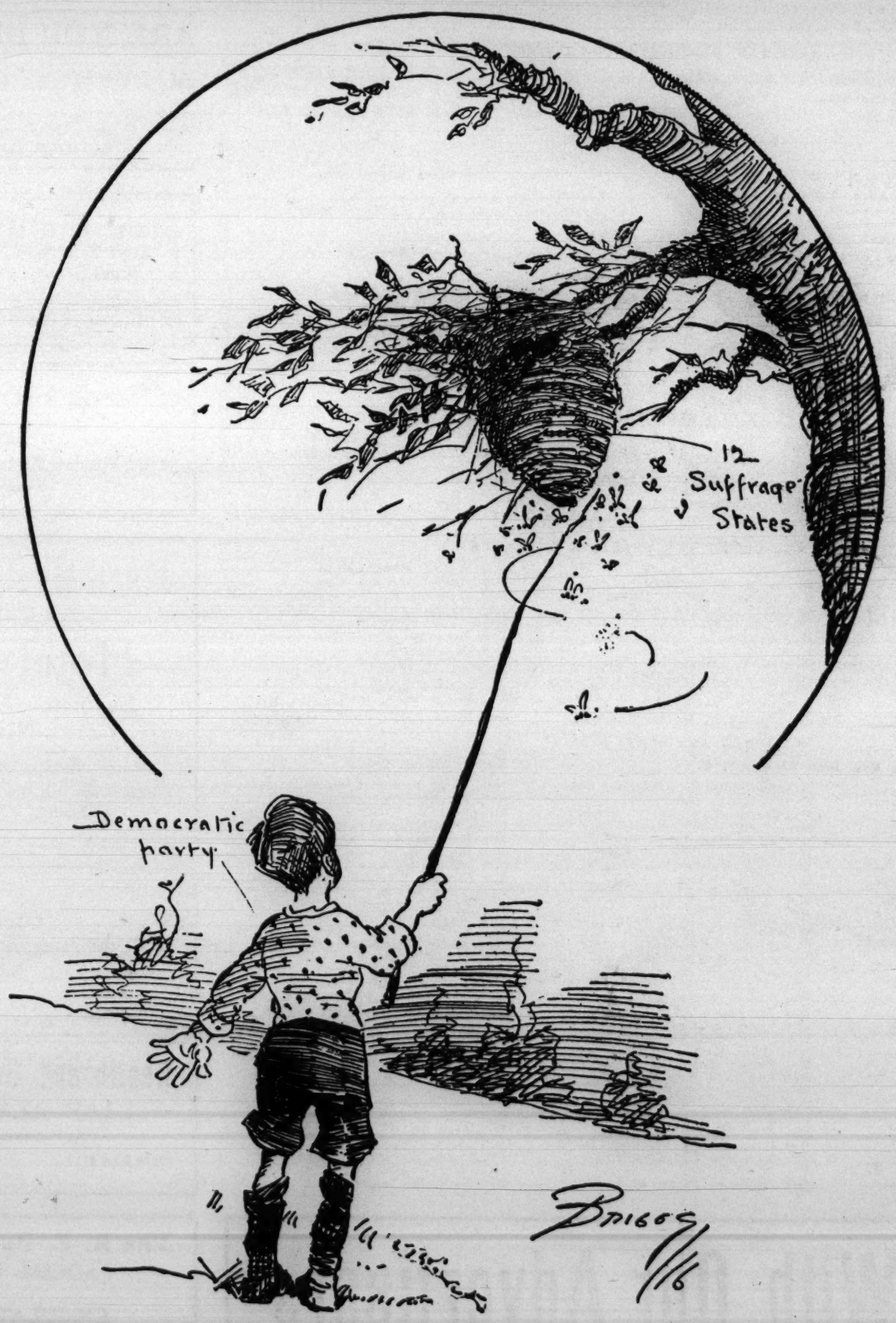
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

JULY 22, 1916

"WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND"



Briggs in the New York Tribune, June 26, 1916

The Democratic Party Playing with the Suffrage Amendment

With Apologies to Mr. Briggs

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VOL. IV, No. 30

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and of the Woman's Party
Lafayette, Square, Washington, D. C.

JULY 22, 1916

Notes of the Week

Senate Caucus Postpones Suffrage Amendment

A DEMOCRATIC caucus of the Senate last Saturday night decided on a program to speed up legislation in order that adjournment agreed upon for August 20 might not be delayed.

The woman suffrage bill was shelved by the caucus until after December. In the words of Majority Leader Kern it "was worthy of consideration," but other matters "were of more urgent importance."

The Washington *Star* of July 17, says: "It is no secret that the Senate majority is operating according to the President's wishes. His mark 'must' determine the place of a measure. And, of course, the President is operating according to his ideas of what is best for his candidacy."

The refusal to consider the equal suffrage measure cannot be best for the President's candidacy with ninety-one electoral votes in the balance.

Socialists Declare for Susan B. Anthony Amendment

THE draft of the Socialist platform in its political demands declares for,

"1. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

"2. The immediate adoption of the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men."

Suffrage Convention in September at Atlantic City

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has issued a call for a convention to be held at Atlantic City, September 6 to 10.

Prohibitionists to Bid for Women's Vote

IT is stated that a bid for the woman's vote is to be made by the Woman's National Prohibition Federation, which will meet in St. Paul during the National Prohibition convention. This conference has been called especially to work out plans for the campaign among the 4,000,000 women voters.

National woman suffrage is among the important declarations in the platform.

Women Lawyers Barred in Georgia

THE Supreme Court of the State of Georgia has lately solemnly ruled that women are not eligible for admission to the bar or to practice in that state, no matter what their qualifications.

On July 14, the Georgia house, by a vote of 91 to 21, refused to adopt a special rule for consideration of a suffrage amendment.

Woman Divorces Husband to Regain Citizenship

MRS. ROSE CAPITAN, a citizen of Illinois, upon applying for a pension for the blind, was told that she could not benefit by the blind pension law of Illinois because she had married an alien. Mrs. Capitan immediately announced that she would divorce her husband in order to regain her own citizenship.

Republican Campaign to be Centered on the Senate

REPUBLICAN leaders have announced that in the political campaign this summer, the fight will be centered on the Senate.

Thirty-four Senators are to be elected this fall,—eighteen Democrats and sixteen Republicans. It is necessary, therefore, in order to be responsible for legislation during the next administration as the Democrats have been during the last, that the Republicans should hold their present seats and win nine Senatorships now held by the Democrats.

Three Democratic Senators are running for re-election in equal suffrage states, Senator Walsh of Montana, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, and Senator Pittman of Nevada. The other states in which Democratic Senators are running for re-election are West Virginia, Nebraska, Indiana (2), New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Maine, Maryland and Missouri. In Maine a vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Burleigh, Republican, is to be filled and a successor to Johnson, Democrat, chosen.

All these states are reckoned as doubtful by both the Democrats and the Republicans. "The hope of the Republicans for victory in the eleven close states," says the Washington *Post*, "is based upon two conditions: First, the reunion of the Progressives and Republicans, and second, the possibility of a landslide."

This doubt as to the outcome of the election makes the women's vote all the more important.

President's Wishes May Alter Fate of Child Labor Bill

PRESIDENT WILSON'S request that the child labor bill be passed by the Senate before adjournment of Congress will be submitted to a caucus of Senate Democrats to be held probably next Tuesday night.

Following the President's visit to the Capitol in the interest of the measure, a meeting of the Democratic steering committee decided that the committee had no power to change the program agreed upon by the caucus of last week. They decided that a new caucus must be called in order to come to some agreement as to action on the bill.

The caucus decided last week to leave the bill until other legislation had been completed when it would have little chance of being voted on before August 19, the date set for adjournment.

The opposition of some of the members of the Democratic party in the Senate to the child labor bill is well known. There was never a clearer instance of the power of the President.

Irish Women Urge Suffrage in Home Rule Government

THE announcement by the British Government of a scheme of Home Rule for Ireland during the continuance of the war has aroused the determination of Irish suffragists to be included in any such form of government.

The Executive Committee of the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, representing twenty-seven societies, have sent a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, representing "the desirability of including women as members of any council or commission which may be set up in Ireland for the period of the war."

The following resolution passed by the Irish Women's Franchise League, has been sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and the leaders of the political parties:

"That no reform of Irish Government can be considered acceptable or permanent by Irish suffragists which does not include votes for Irish women on the same terms as Irish men, and in the event of Ulster, or a portion of it, being excluded from any Home Rule scheme, we demand that the women of Ulster (or of any such excluded portion) should be consulted equally with the men as to the form of government which they prefer. We demand, furthermore, that women shall be directly represented on any advisory council or other political machinery which may be set up in Ireland."

The following account of an eye-witness is given in the last number of *Votes for Women*, of Mr. Redmond's visit in Dublin:

"Mr. Redmond visited Dublin to consult only his colleagues in the party and refused the proffered counsel and advice of an important section of the people—namely, the women. A party of well-known suffragists applied for an interview with Mr. Redmond at the Mansion House, and, receiving no reply, waited for two and a half hours until the conference was over. There was little public interest shown, and few people were about. When the time arrived for Mr. Redmond to leave, the police, of whom there were considerable numbers, ordered the women off. They naturally refused to go, and some time was spent in threats and entreaties from the police to the women, while Mr. Redmond was held a prisoner. Then the police began pushing and dragging several women along the road. This, of course, caused a crowd to grow, and there was a disorderly scene.

"Mr. Redmond was given to understand, however, that no settlement which leaves Irishwomen as outlaws will secure peace in Ireland."

English Suffragists Demand "Manhood and Womanhood" Suffrage

THE July number of *Votes for Women*, the official organ of the United Suffragists of England, announces that their organization has changed its demand for woman suffrage to "manhood and womanhood suffrage."

Virginia's Work for the Federal Suffrage Amendment

A PERSONAL report of the annual convention of the Virginia Congressional Union, and a review of the growth of the federal suffrage movement in Virginia during the past year, was made by Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, chairman, in a visit to the national headquarters on Tuesday, July 11.

The convention was held in Richmond at 204 East Grace Street, Mrs. Meredith presiding.

Reports from all the committees of the state organization were read.

A nominating committee, consisting of Miss J. S. Jennings, Mrs. W. Hill Urquhart, Miss Mary A. Vincent, and Mrs. D. E. Hooker, was appointed by the chair. Their report was adopted unanimously, and the following officers elected: Chairman, Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Walter Adams, Mrs. Dexter Otey, Dr. Helen Love Bossieux; secretary, Mrs. Marion Read; treasurer, Mrs. Dorothy Urquhart; chairman of membership, Miss J. S. Jennings.

Mrs. Meredith, reporting on the work of the Union in Virginia for the year, stated that six congressional districts out of the ten districts of Virginia had been organized, the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth. Plans for the completion of the organization of the remaining districts were adopted at the convention.

The district chairmen of the Virginia branch are: Mrs. Pauline Adams, Norfolk, second district; Mrs. R. F. Hudson, Richmond, third district; Miss Mary E. Caldwell, Petersburg, fourth district; Miss M. Florence Pennebaker, Virgilina, fifth district; Mrs. Dexter Otey, Lynchburg, sixth district; Mrs. Harry Lockwood, Clarendon, eighth district.

During the year, deputations of Virginia women have waited upon every Virginia Congressman, with the exception of Representative Slemp, who is a supporter of the federal suffrage amendment and voted in its favor in the Sixty-third Congress.

Over a thousand dollars was collected by the branch in the course of the year.

Miss J. S. Jennings, membership chairman, reported a year of vigorous activity, resulting in a gain of over three hundred new members.

Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith
Chairman, Virginia Congressional Union

Dr. Love-Bossieux, press chairman, gave an account of the press work for the year which had resulted in a large number of newspaper notices.

At the annual state fair held in Richmond in October, a stand for the Congressional Union was secured by Mrs. Meredith, and speeches in support of the federal amendment were made by Mrs. M. E. Brooke, Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Elsie Hill.

At this fair an interview with Senator Martin and Senator Swanson was secured, in the course of which Senator Martin said, "You need not argue the point with me; I know that the suffrage amendment would not be an invasion of states' rights."

The Virginia branch was represented in the national activities of the Union throughout the year. At the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Mrs. Dexter Otey, of Lynchburg, was sent out by the branch to express at the convention the desire of Virgina women for the national enfranchisement of women. On the tour of the Suffrage Special through the twelve suffrage states, Mrs. Percy Read was the representative of her state, and at numerous stops along the way made a moving plea in the name of Virginia women for the help of the women voters in the national struggle of women for freedom.

Two organizers were employed by the Virginia branch, Miss Edythe Hanzsche, of Baltimore, organizing during the summer and Miss Elsie Hill, of Washington, D. C., assisting in the organization during the autumn months. In the spring of this year, Mrs. Ida May Waters and Mrs. Florence Morrill toured through Virginia, holding open-air meetings as they went. They created, Mrs. Meredith said, a most valuable impression, winning serious attention and many converts.

An indication of the strong sentiment throughout Virginia in support of national woman suffrage was the passage of a resolution demanding favorable action on the federal suffrage amendment by the Virginia Federation of Labor, counting in its membership over six thousand voting members. The federation also elected Mrs. D. E. Hooker to bear the resolutions of their body in person to President Wilson and explain the desire of the working people of Virginia for the enfranchisement of women "in the state and nation." Mrs. Hooker's interview with President Wilson as a representative of the federation elicited an important statement from the President, interpreting the suffrage plank in the Democratic platform to mean that his party still opposed federal action on suffrage.

Virginia members of the state advisory council are: Mrs. Roy K. Flannagan, Mrs. D. E. Hooker, Mrs. A. B.McCrone, Mrs J. C. Scher, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss A. Louise Stephenson, Miss M. E. Vincent.

Annual Convention of the Delaware Congressional Union

OLD GLORY" and the Delaware state flag flanked by Congressional Union banners, decorated the rose room of the Hotel du Pont for the first annual convention of the Delaware Congressional Union. Governor Miller made the address of welcome. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, chairman, presided and introduced the speakers.

The following committees were appointed by the chair: Nominating, Miss Rachel Howland, Mrs. Frank Stirlith and Mrs. A. M. Pollard, of Newark; Resolutions, Miss Mabel Vernon and Mrs. Frederick Bringhurst.

Acting on the report of the committee on nominations, Mrs. Hilles was elected chairman, by a unanimous vote. The other officers were: first vice-chairman, Mrs. Julian Ortiz; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Frederick Bringhurst; secretary, Miss Mildred Hoopes; treasurer, Mrs. James Ginns; legislative chairman, Mrs. Francis I. du Pont.

Resolutions brought in by Miss Vernon and Mrs. Bringhurst were unanimously passed. They read:

"Whereas, we believe that the time has come when it is necessary for the United States as a nation to grant political rights to the women citizens of this country, and

"Whereas, the Democratic party, through its majority in Senate and House, is today responsible for the passage of a national suffrage amendment through Congress, therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Congressional Union of Delaware, in convention assembled, call upon the Democratic party to pass the national suffrage amendment immediately on to the state legislatures for ratification; and be it also

"Resolved, that we determine to use our full strength as an organization in support of this measure, if necessary, in the next national election without considering the interest of any national political party; and be it further

"Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to Senator Saulsbury and Representative Miller with the request that they be read into the *Congressional Record* in the Senate and House and copies also be sent to the President of the United States and to administration leaders in Congress."

Governor Miller made a cordial address of welcome at the opening of the convention. "You are meeting at a momentous time in history," he said—"a great cataclysm being enacted in Europe, troubles with a neighbor on our border, industrial troubles within our country,—and it is a time to stand squarely on our feet. You ladies represent an organization strong and intelligent. You have displayed energy and courage others might emulate."

Mrs. James Ginns, treasurer since April, reported expenditures of $133.27 since April first, and a balance of $309.37.

Mrs. E. Paul du Pont, secretary, reviewed the activities of the Delaware branch of the past year.

Mrs. Phyllis Mason, chairman for Sussex county, stated in her report that seven organizations had been formed in the county, at Lewes, Seaford, Laurel, Milford, Bridgeville, Delmar and Georgetown. Mrs. Henry Ridgly, of Dover, chairman for Kent county, stated that the Kent County Union had already seven branches. A county convention had been held at Dover with sixty in attendance.

Miss Elizabeth Speakman of Claymont, chairman of Newcastle county, reported seven organizations in her district, at Bridgeville, Claymont, Delaware City, Middletown, Newcastle, and Townsend. In Wilmington there is a steady increase of members and interest. All three counties of the little state of Delaware are now covered with growing branches.

Miss Elizabeth T. Rhodes, representing the Delaware Peace Society; Dr. De Lacour, representing the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. A. H. Berlin, representing the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, representing the Garrett Settlement, brought fraternal greetings.

The morning closed with a brief address by Miss Bertha Sapovits, Delaware organizer.

In the afternoon Miss Helen Todd, secretary of the International Child Labor League, spoke on "Straight Suffrage from a Disfranchised Woman's Standpoint," and Dr. Allen McCurdy, of Morningside Presbyterian Church, New York City, on "Suffrage in General and the Congressional Union in Particular." Miss Mabel Vernon spoke on the Woman's Party.

Miss Vernon suggested, at the close of her address, that a committee be appointed to raise funds in order that a representative might be sent to the Colorado Springs conference of the Woman's Party in the event of a political campaign. Mrs. Hilles was unanimously chosen to represent Delaware.

Southern Women Plead for Federal Suffrage Amendment

FROM the Democratic State of North Carolina comes a plea to President Wilson to put the strength of the administration behind the federal suffrage amendment.

A letter dated July 13, and signed by the chairman of the Equal Suffrage League of Salisbury, North Carolina, reads:

"President Wilson,
"The White House.
"Dear Mr. Wilson:

"Representing an organization of men and women, some of whom vote the Democratic ticket, most of whom hope to as soon as possible, I take this means of urging you to use your great influence towards the immediate consideration and passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

"Should the present administration fail to realize the importance of this issue, the Salisbury Equal Suffrage League, the first North Carolina league, through which a contribution was pledged to the Woman's Party, will use its influence in the way most helpful to universal suffrage, even should that way not coincide with the interests of the Democratic party.

"Hoping that you may rightly estimate the growing favor with which a federal amendment is regarded in the south,

"Very truly yours,
"Elizabeth Hedrick, Chairman,
Salisbury, N. C., Equal Suffrage League."

Discussion of Vote on Suffrage in the Senate

SENATOR THOMAS, of Colorado, is "credibly informed"—so he stated in the Senate on July 5, 1916—that the suffrage amendment if acted upon now would receive three less votes than in March, 1914.

He then proceeded to read a letter from Miss Anne Martin, legislative chairman of the Congressional Union, requesting that action on the suffrage amendment be postponed for the immediate present; and declared in effect that he would pay no attention to this letter.

"It is, to put it mildly," said Senator Thomas, "somewhat inconsistent that an organization should request the postponement of the measure, and at the same time some of its members should reproach the President for not being more active in its support."

Miss Martin was astonished at so strange an outburst from the representative of a suffrage state.

"If Senator Thomas really believes," declared Miss Martin, "that fewer Senators will support the amendment now than in 1914, why does he criticise a request for delay?

"On what theory does he announce that our amendment will receive less votes now than in 1914? Does he think that sort of prophesy will help the suffrage amendment?

"And how can any one say that it is inconsistent to request a postponement of the vote on suffrage in the Senate, and at the same time ask for the President's support of the measure?

"The President's opposition to the federal suffrage amendment, more than any other one factor, turns votes against it in the Senate; and the President's declaration for the amendment would win votes for it. No one can deny this, not even a supporter so perverse as Senator Thomas. Senator Phelan, of California, has declared that he was elected 'to support the President,' and that he considers it his duty to uphold the President's suffrage policy. Senator Taggart, of Indiana, and many other 'loyal Democrats' take the same stand.

"It is in the determined effort to secure the President's support, while it is still to be secured, that suffragists ask for a delay of the vote.

"We do not need any one to tell us that a constitutional amendment cannot possibly pass through Congress with the necessary two-thirds' vote, while the party controlling a majority of the members in both houses is officially opposed to it.

"The purpose of suffrage workers is to induce the majority party to stop opposing the suffrage amendment.

"To take a poll of the individual men in Congress, as Senator Thomas did, under the adverse condition of open hostility from the party in power; to reckon a loss of votes under these conditions; and then boldly chronicle the loss in public, is a very stupid thing to do. It is the sort of thing that nobody *would* do in regard to a measure in which he had the remotest interest.

"If Senator Thomas would devote his energies to impressing his party with the necessity of advocating national woman suffrage, instead of criticising suffrage workers, he would be of more service to the suffrage movement than he is at the present time.

"Just now he is doing all he can to encourage his party in its hostility to national woman suffrage; for he perpetually, and very mistakenly, asserts that the Democratic opposition to the federal suffrage amendment will not be resented by women in his own state.

"It is not surprising, of course, in a political battle, for a politician to support his party right or wrong; but Senator Thomas cannot follow his present blundering course without losing the advantage of speaking upon suffrage as a friend of the movement. His recent outburst in the Senate has resulted in a sharp public protest from women voters in his own state, against his unfriendly attitude toward the national woman suffrage amendment."

Suffrage in the House of Representatives

MEMBERS of the Congressional Union were grieved to hear on Saturday, July 15, of the death of Representative Hunter H. Moss, of West Virginia.

Mr. Moss was a Republican member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, the committee having the suffrage measure in charge. He was a staunch friend of suffrage,—the most outspoken and "militant" friend on the entire Judiciary Committee.

It was Mr. Moss who openly rebelled against the committee's outrageous treatment of the suffrage resolution; and when the committee "lumped together" all the constitutional amendments before them and voted to postpone action upon them indefinitely,—the chairman even going so far as to rule out of order a substitute motion to consider the suffrage amendment singly, on its merits,—Mr. Moss gave a statement to the press, denouncing the proceedings as absolutely unfair.

Mr. Moss has been very ill during the whole session; nevertheless he made heroic efforts to be present at every meeting of the Judiciary Committee at which the suffrage amendment might come up for consideration; and he waited, sometimes in great pain, throughout the committee discussions until action upon suffrage was taken, before he would consent to leave the room.

Women all over the United States will be full of gratitude and sorrow at the touching personal sacrifices made by Mr. Moss to the movement for their enfranchisement.

In a political sense the loss of Mr. Moss from the Judiciary Committee does not alter the situation in this Congress, since he was a member of the Republican minority and therefore could not, even with the best of intentions, move the Democratic majority to action.

The Woman's Party and the Presidential Campaign

By Howard D. Hadley

(*From the National Magazine, August,* 1916.)

THE votes of four million women voters in the twelve suffrage states will be a most important, and not improbably, a decisive factor in the presidential campaign of 1916. Their votes may and, as it looks now, probably will settle whether Charles Evans Hughes or Woodrow Wilson will occupy the White House for the next four years. There is even less reason to doubt that their votes will determine which of the two leading parties will control the Senate and the House.

This would be a most interesting thing in itself, but when the truth finally dawns on one's mind that enough women voters to hold the balance of power in each of these twelve suffrage states have already actually pledged themselves to vote together in any way which will most surely and quickly bring the ballot to the women of the other thirty-six states in which women are still prevented from voting, that is, by a federal amendment to the United States Constitution, then this unparalleled campaign at once becomes an epoch-making event in the history of civilization.

It is putting it in mild terms to say that a more surprised lot of delegates never gathered in national conventions than those who met last month at Chicago and St. Louis representing the two big national parties.

For they found that on June 6, the very day before the Republican national convention opened, some fifteen hundred women voters—delegates representing the four million women voters—had formed a Woman's Party with tens of thousands of members already enrolled, with an organization already established and perfected down to the smallest unit in each one of the twelve states—directed by some of the ablest, most energetic, zealous and enthusiastic women in the land—young women for the most part—a treasury plentifully supplied with money, and hundreds of wonderfully efficient women workers—most of them volunteers.

Delegations of women from this remarkable new Woman's Party appeared before the Resolutions Committees of the national conventions of the old parties, but for the first time they neither begged nor threatened the men on those committees.

The women voters have stopped "begging" the men to pass a federal amendment providing nation-wide woman suffrage. They just calmly announced to the rather bewildered politicians of the old parties that four million women were going to vote this year in twelve states, having ninety-one electoral votes, twenty-four United States Senators and something like seventy Representatives in Congress; that they wanted the full privilege of the franchise extended to all the women of the land, and that any party that stood in the way of votes for women throughout the land would, in their humble opinion, make a most disastrous mistake. * * *

It didn't take very long, after conferring with the leaders and delegates from the suffrage states, for the delegates and leaders from the non-suffrage states to reach the conclusion that a serious condition and not an abstract theory confronted them. It was not only truly remarkable, it was funny, to see how readily old-line Republicans and Democrats who had scoffed at and ridiculed the woman suffrage movement for years, suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, became firm believers in nation-wide woman suffrage, blazing with zeal to give women their rights. They came to scoff, and having seen the handwriting on the wall remained to reverence. * * *

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Sentors Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Repsentatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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What's the Matter with Women's Votes?

LEADERS of the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties are concentrating a large part of their effort on securing the adherence of the "homeless Progressives."

It was the Progressive vote, drawn from the Republican strength, which elected Woodrow Wilson in 1912; how these independent voters will chose between parties next November will determine, in the opinion of political prophets, the result of the next presidential election.

It was a bombshell in the Democratic camp when Mr. Roosevelt withdrew as presidential candidate of the Progressive party and pledged his allegiance to Mr. Hughes; and a deeper gloom pervaded Democratic ranks when national representatives of the Progressive party met shortly afterwards in Chicago and formally elected Mr. Hughes the Progressive banner bearer.

It operated as a countershock to Republican supporters when a division appeared among the Progressive rank and file; a number of the more radical members, led by Mr. James M. Parker, of Louisiana, declaring that they would form an independent party; while still others, like Mr. Raymond Robbins, of Illinois, and Mr. Francis Heney, of California, announced that they would support Mr. Wilson for President.

President Wilson himself wrote to Mr. Parker, in a vein of unusual humility, openly soliciting his support; and from Congress he is demanding legislation that will please the Progressives.

The chief consideration of the political mathematicians now is, how large a section of the Progressive vote will remain independent and thus withhold strength from the Republican party; how many will go to the Democratic candidate; and how many will follow their official leaders into the Republican fold.

These anxious calculations are perfectly natural in view of the alarming closeness of the coming campaign.

But it is amazing to women that with all the careful thought devoted to the Progressive party, so little attention is paid to the Progressive women of the twelve equal suffrage states, whose votes count exactly as much as do the votes of Progressive men.

Everybody knows that women contributed fully as much as men to the huge Progressive vote polled in 1912. Women not only voted for the Progressive party in large numbers in the equal suffrage states, but worked voluntarily for it all over the country.

Since 1912 the Progressive party has rapidly lost power. In 1914 it was abandoned by many of the rank and file; in 1916 it was abandoned by its most influential leaders. The remaining voters still intact within the Progressive fold are few indeed.

In the meantime, the vast army of women voters who joined the Progressives because of their program, can be won again by a similar program. Nothing would compel their enthusiastic support so promptly as favorable action on woman suffrage by the Democrats, or an unqualified pledge of such action by the Republicans. It was the Progressive declaration for woman suffrage, more than anything else, that won them in 1912. It will win them in far greater numbers in 1916. In 1912 national woman suffrage was in the political sense not an issue at all; now it is an intensely live issue; it agitated the national convictions more than any other one question; and it has behind it a party of voting women, organized in twelve different states.

It cannot be that the old habit of disregarding women in political affairs will continue to operate so strongly in the minds of political leaders that they will discount a source of strength very much more important than the ragged remnants of the "official" Progressive party about which they are all so anxiously concerning themselves.

"Interfering" with Congress

PRESIDENT WILSON amazed Congress last Wednesday by a personal visit to the Capitol to express his desire that the child labor bill be acted upon before the November elections.

The Washington *Post*, July 18, says: "To Senate leaders, whom he summoned to a series of conferences in the President's room adjoining the Senate chamber, he insisted that the child labor bill passed by the House should be made a part of the legislative program to be put through the Senate before adjournment. * * *

"Mr. Wilson is said to have directed attention yesterday to the fact that the Democratic, Republican and Progressive party platforms all contain planks favoring immediate enactment of child labor legislation. His insistence is said to have been based not only on the merits of the bill, but also on his belief that its passage is a matter of political expediency in view of the declaration of the Democratic platform."

Determined opposition by southern Senators, according to the *Post*, forced the House bill out of the program drawn by the Democratic caucus last Saturday.

Consistency is a jewel not coveted by Democratic leaders.

When President Wilson was urged only last month by Mrs. D. E. Hooker, of Richmond, representing the Virginia Federation of Labor, to help the passage of the federal suffrage amendment through Congress, and more particularly to allow the measure to come before the House of Representatives for a vote, he replied that he could not interfere with the action of Congress.

Colorado Aids Woman's Party Conference

COLORADO is alive with activities leading up to the first conference of the Woman's Party at Colorado Springs on August 10, 11 and 12. Members of the Woman's Party at Colorado Springs were called together by their state committee at a luncheon held in the Y. W. C. A. building on July 14. Over one hundred people were present. Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, who made an able political address, reported the action taken by the Republican, Progressive, and Democratic parties upon suffrage at Chicago and St. Louis, and called upon the women of Colorado to mass their votes for the purpose of achieving the enfranchisement of women throughout the United States.

A meeting of the state executive committee was held in the Antlers Hotel Monday morning, July 17, to appoint committees who would be responsible for the organization of the conference. Mrs. Bertha Fowler, state chairman, presided.

A series of drawing room meetings was planned to widen the circle of interest in the program of the Woman's Party.

The business of completing the organization of all the congressional districts in Colorado before the conference opened was earnestly taken up. The first, second, and third congressional districts of the state are already organized.

Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson will arrive from Kansas this week to organize the fourth congressional district and to assist the fourth district committee to organize its territory county by county.

Miss Alice Henkle of Utah, who will arrive in Colorado Springs July 25, will begin at once on the organization of the twenty-nine precincts of the city of Colorado Springs, which is in the second district. Miss Mabel Vernon, who arrived in Colorado Springs on July 15, will make a county by county organization of the first and third congressional districts in co-operation with their district committees.

Headquarters have been opened in the lobby of the Antlers Hotel, where a literature table and banners of the Woman's Party have been placed.

The program of the conference is almost complete. It will open with a reception at Austin Bluffs, the beautiful home of Mrs. Leonard E. Curtis, at half past four on Thursday, August 10. On Friday morning at half past ten the business sessions of the conference will begin in the ball room of the Antlers Hotel. This session will be devoted to a consideration of the history of the suffrage amendment in the last Congress, the record of the party in power on suffrage, and the stand on the Susan B. Anthony amendment taken by all the national parties. The discussion will be led by Miss Maud Younger, California; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Delaware; Mrs. William Kent, California; and Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Oregon.

In the evening at eight o'clock, probably in the Temple Theatre, the policy to be pursued by the Woman's Party in the coming campaign will be discussed and decided upon. Speakers at this session will be Miss Gail Laughlin, California; Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Colorado; Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; Miss Alice Paul, New Jersey; Miss Anne Martin, Nevada. Resolutions summing up the decision of the Woman's Party officers will be adopted.

On Saturday morning, August 12, there will be conferences at the Hotel Antlers of the state chairmen of the Women's Party and the national organizers, to map out a thorough plan of work for the next three months.

This first gathering of the officers of the Woman's Party is arousing widespread interest throughout the west and all over the United States.

Colorado will be a storm center in the coming campaign, in the opinion of Miss Martin. Colorado Springs is the great summer gathering place of the state. This assembly of women voters in the heart of the west at the opening of the Presidential contest will be an event of the first political importance.

Campaign Plans

THE policy of the Woman's Party in the coming campaign has not, of course, been decided upon; and cannot be decided until the record of the Democratic Party in the present Congress is complete.

Nevertheless, the young Woman's Party is not letting the grass grow under its feet in getting work well started in the west, where its power lies. Speakers and organizers are being secured and a plan of campaign covering all the twelve equal suffrage states is being worked out in detail. These plans will be assisted by the state chairmen of the Woman's Party, who together form the national committee of the Party. Serving on this committee are Mrs. W. H. Sawtelle, Arizona; Miss Gail Laughlin, California; Mrs. Bertha Fowler, Colorado; Mrs. Fred Walker, Idaho; Mrs. Bertram Sippy, Illinois; Mrs. Dan Casement, Kansas; Mrs. C. S. Haire, Montana; Miss Anne Martin, Nevada; Dr. Florence Manion, Oregon; Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah; Mrs. Frances Axtell, Washington; Mrs. Robert A. Morton, Wyoming.

Organizers for the suffrage states are already mapping out their work; and speakers are being listed who will be at the disposal of the organizers.

Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party, will have national headquarters in Chicago; from there she will outline the work of the various organizers and supervise the routing of the speakers.

In each state there will be at least two permanent organizers, one to attend to press work and to covering the state with campaign literature; the other to travel through the srate arranging meetings for the speakers who will follow her.

In Illinois, Miss Elsie Hill, of Connecticut, assisted by Miss Emma Grant, of Minnesota, will be in charge; California will be organized by Miss Doris Stevens, of Nebraska, and Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, of Texas; Washington, by Miss Julia Hurlbut and Miss Agnes Campbell, of New Jersey; Oregon, by Miss Margaret Whittemore, of Michigan, and Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, of Maryland; Montana, by Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Clara Louise Rowe, of New York; Idaho, by Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Frances Frothingham, of Illinois; Colorado, by Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, and Miss Ella Riegel, of Pennsylvania; Kansas, by Miss Vivian Pierce, of California, and Miss Mildred Taylor, of New York; Nevada, by Miss Mabel Vernon, of Delaware, and Miss Alice Henkle, of Illinois; Arizona, by Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, of North Carolina, and Miss Katharine Morey, of Massachusetts; Wyoming, by Miss Margery Ross, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. W. D. Ascough, of Connecticut; and Utah, by Miss Jane Pincus and Miss Kathleen Taylor, of New York.

Miss Doris Stevens

Who will Campaign in California

From September 1 until November 7, speakers will follow one another through all these states in a continuous series. Some of the most brilliant speakers in the American suffrage movement have volunteered their services for the work. Among them are: Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, New York; Miss Helen Todd, New York; Miss Maud Younger, California; Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Oregon; Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, California; Miss Gail Laughlin, California; Miss Rose Winslow, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, New York; Mrs. Rheta Child Dorr, New York; Miss Crystal Eastman, New York; Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, New Jersey; Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Colorado; Miss Anne Martin, Nevada; and Mrs. William Kent, California.

These speakers have been chosen to appeal to all the various classes of women voters. Mrs. Kent is vice-president of the National Woman's Peace Party and will make peace the theme of much that she will have to say. Miss Rose Winslow, a textile worker, and Miss Maud Younger, member of the Waitresses' Union, will appeal more directly to enfranchised women workers. Mrs. Mackrille is a strong Progressive, and will urge the women of Progressive Party affiliations to stand by the Woman's Party.

The campaign of the Woman's Party is going to be pursued in dead earnest; and will, beyond the shadow of a doubt, have far-reaching effect on the political results in November.

Suffrage at Prohibition Convention

THE Prohibition party, which is now actively working to take third place in the ranks of national parties, invited representatives of the Woman's Party to attend its convention in St. Paul on July 19 and 20, and draft a plank on the federal suffrage amendment which will be inserted in the Prohibition platform.

Mrs. Florence S. Hyde, secretary of the National Woman's Prohibition Association, extended the invitation to Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party, by telegram on July 14.

Miss Martin promptly accepted the invitation and appointed Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of Representative Hill of Connecticut, to act for her at St. Paul during the sessions of the Prohibition convention. Miss Hill will carry on a street speaking compaign for suffrage at the same time, with the assistance of Mrs. A. R. Colvin, chairman of the Minnesota branch of the Congressional Union.

COMMENTS OF

Universal Suffrage Will be Long in Coming if it is Left to the Politicians

IF we are to judge alone from what is being said about Senator Pittman's wonderful fight for equal suffrage in the speech which he made at the St. Louis convention, instead of from his record in the Senate, some of us might be lead to think he had deserted most of the politicians in their fight against equal suffrage.

We, who have advocated and worked for the cause of women for more than twenty-five years, know too well the attitude of the politicians on this question and their efforts to defeat the wishes of the women, regardless of how eloquently they may pretend to the contrary.

If equal suffrage is to be left to the politicians alone, it will be many years before all the women of the nation have the right to vote conferred upon them by constitutional amendment.

Senator Pittman was in Nevada during those times when equal suffrage was being fought for and won, yet, regardless of his close contact with the cause in this state, we find him voting in the Senate of the United States against equal suffrage. On March 19, 1914, on page 5102 of the *Congressional Record,* he is quoted as saying:

"I cannot vote for this amendment" (giving the women of the whole nation the right to vote).

We believe a vote in the United States Senate is of more value to the cause than a hot air explosion for it in a political convention. Particularly is this so when, at the St. Louis convention, an army of women was present, an army, which was working for recognition in the Democratic national platform and which had spotted Democrats who are up for re-election this fall.

It also makes much difference when a politician is speaking on national questions whether he has just been elected or is again seeking the suffrages of the people.

Senator Pittman's speech in St. Louis is being widely distributed. In some papers it has all the appearance of being a paid advertisement. Senator Pittman is a candidate for re-election this fall in an equal suffrage state. The presence of that legion of women in the convention galleries may have had something to do with the position he took on the suffrage question at St. Louis.

Be this as it may, it is a fallacy to maintain that equal suffrage should be left to the states instead of to the nation to settle. The upholders of states' rights in this matter are advocating two kinds of citizenship,—one for the resident of an equal suffrage state and another for this same resident, who moves to a state where women are not allowed to vote. They would enfranchise a woman in one place and disfranchise her in another because she happens to cross a boundary line.

Men who have the right to vote are not so treated. They are citizens of the whole United States. But the politicians would have a woman a full-fledged citizen in one part of the nation and only part of a citizen in another. It will not be long before this kind of statesmanship will be a thing of the past. *Nevada State Journal, July* 4, 1916.

The President and Suffrage

IT is not surprising that the women felt it necessary to ask President Wilson what he understood the suffrage plank in his party platform to mean. Many of the women sat in the Coliseum at St. Louis and listened to Senator Stone and Senator Walsh of the resolutions committee explain the plank to the delegates.

Senator Stone, without a blush, declared it did not commit the Democratic party to approval of the principle of woman suffrage. He interpreted it to mean that the Democratic party favored the settlement of all questions affecting suffrage by the individual states. Senator Stone was chairman of the resolutions committee and, presumably, spoke as one having authority. His explanation was not calculated to impress the women with the sincerity of the Democratic party or the significance of the plank. Nor were the comments of Senator Walsh, who put the matter on the lowest basis of party expediency. "We need the votes of the suffrage states," he said in effect. "We can lose no votes by a suffrage plank, because those Democrats who object to it have nowhere to go to vote their objection."

It was the dishonest and truculent arguments of Stone and Walsh that carried the plank through a convention overwhelmingly opposed to the principle it ostensibly indorsed.

Under these circumstances a demand for the President's interpretation was reasonable. We note the president does not agree with Senator Stone in his effort to emasculate the plank of all meaning. He says, in approving it, "I wish to join with my fellow-Democrats in recommending to the several states that they extend the suffrage to women upon the same terms as to men." This is what the plank seems to say, but the "fellow Democrats" with whom the President joins were a small minority of the St. Louis convention.—*Denver (Colorado) Rocky Mountain News, June* 30, 1916.

Women Distress Democrats

THE one outstanding feature of the national Democratic convention now in session at St. Louis is the campaign of the women who are there to get the unterrified to support the nation-wide suffrage amendment. While the women were at the two conventions which have just closed their sessions at Chicago, they were following different tactics. In fact, though this year's big conventions may be said to be the first real appearance in national politics of the women, they are giving the old-timers among the men some pointers on the game that are entirely new.

While at Chicago they appeared to be perfectly satisfied with having the Republican and Progressive delegates pledge themselves and their parties to the principle of national suffrage for women, when they got to St. Louis there was a different attitude. The demand that there be a pledge on the part of the Democrats that the Susan B. Anthony amendment be adopted by the present Congress before adjournment, caused a gasp of surprise from the Wilson forces that sounded from a distance very much like the choking cry of the steer that feels the tightening of the loop and realizes that he is roped.

These suffrage demanders would no longer take the promise for future fulfillment as might be convenient. That was all they had exacted at Chicago. When the war-like element making up the Woman's Party scorned such concessions, which they derided as being "good enough until after election only," it was demonstrated that a new force had entered national politics. And it was also shown that the women were serenely conscious of the power they hold.

The reason why the more earnest of the women did not take the mere declaration of faith and let the Democrats off at that, as they had the people at Chicago, is because the Democrats have the President and the Congress, and can submit the amendment if they choose. Neither the Republicans nor the Progressives had any such power in their hands.

It must have caused a cold shiver to run up and down the spines of the Democratic leaders when they realized that at all three of the conventions the women were demanding all that could be given by those they had in hand at the time.

No amateur politics about that; but as cold and hard a bargain as was ever extorted by a Tammany brave from a desperate candidate on the eve of a doubtful election.

And the conviction that the women knew how to demand the most that could be given brought the conviction that they were just as full of knowledge of the power of their votes and influence and would mercilessly use that power to punish refusal.

That was a pretty predicament for the leaders of the unterrified, who want no women fighting them this year and who have a lot of rabid anti-female suffrage Congressmen and voters in the southern states to keep in good humor. It really looks like the women know how to get all that is possible out of a politician who is driven into a corner. It also looks as if the women at St. Louis can do a little driving on their own account. In fact, it seems to be demonstrated beyond doubt that the American woman needs no lessons in the art of political management. Not even the old warhorses from the Wabash country can teach them anything they do not already know better than the teachers.—*Oakland Enquirer (California), June* 15, 1916.

Suffrage on the Installment Plan Too Slow

SUFFRAGE has failed in Iowa. The legislature ratified the bill. The people defeated it, and therein lies an unanswerable argument for the policy of the Congressional Union.. To be sure, the margin of defeat was small, and the women are already beginning plans for the next campaign. But they must go through the long, tedious work of seeing that the bill is introduced into the legislature, they must lobby for it, they must aid its passage by unremitting work.

Even then, however, their work is just begun. There follows the task of reaching every voter in the state, of appealing to newly naturalized aliens, to the negroes and to every undesirable who happens to hold a ballot. Street meetings must be organized, hand bills distributed, and the polls picketed. The women workers must go through the whole sickening routine of coaxing for the vote of every man, intelligent or otherwise, who is mentioned on the books of the State Registrar. Besides, four years must elapse before the bill can even be introduced in the legislature.

Contrast this slow and discouraging method of procedure with the policy of the Congressional Union. The aim of the Union is a suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The amendment must first pass Congress and then be ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures. The measure is not passed on to the people. Its final fate lies in the hands of the comparatively intelligent law-makers of the states. In predicting the result of their vote, we must remember that in every state where the people voted on suffrage, the bill first passed the legislature—usually by a two-thirds vote. If the measure depended on the men under the Capital domes, the New York women would be voting now, and the women of Massachusetts would have traded silent influence for the variety which speaks loudly and long. * * * —*Everywoman, July,* 1916.

Fewer and Better Laws

Equal suffrage, on the whole, has not much substantial gain to show (for the past year), so far as new law goes. * * * The victories in this year have been federal, and of a political sort rather than legislative.—*Christian Science Monitor, July* 15, 1916.

THE PRESS

The Woman's Party

NOT much attention has been paid to the campaign of the Woman's Party, but it deserves attention. It threatens the Republican and Democratic parties with the votes of an organized block of women, which it says will move blindly and with military precision in whatever directon it commands. Most people probably imagine the Woman's Party to be merely the name of a new suffrage association, like those of which there is a legion already. It is not. It is a political party, just as much as the Republican and Democratic parties are. It differs from these parties in two respects. First, it is composed of voters of only one sex. Second, it nominates no candidates; it casts its votes for or against the candidates of the old parties, as its leaders direct.

It is the arm, the weapon, of that suffrage association named the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, sometimes called the "militant wing." Its purpose is single and definite, the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution. Its threat is that it will so cast its organized and enrolled votes as to defeat candidates who do not support and actively work for that amendment. It has nothing whatever to do with the old and comparatively conservative suffrage associations, which it appears to hold in contempt. They are associations of would-be voters, trying to get the ballot. It is a political party, made up of women who already vote, threatening with defeat all candidates who do not support the Anthony amendment—not the principle of suffrage in general, not the granting of suffrage by the states, but an amendment to the constitution which will force suffrage on states that are opposed to it as well as states that favor it.

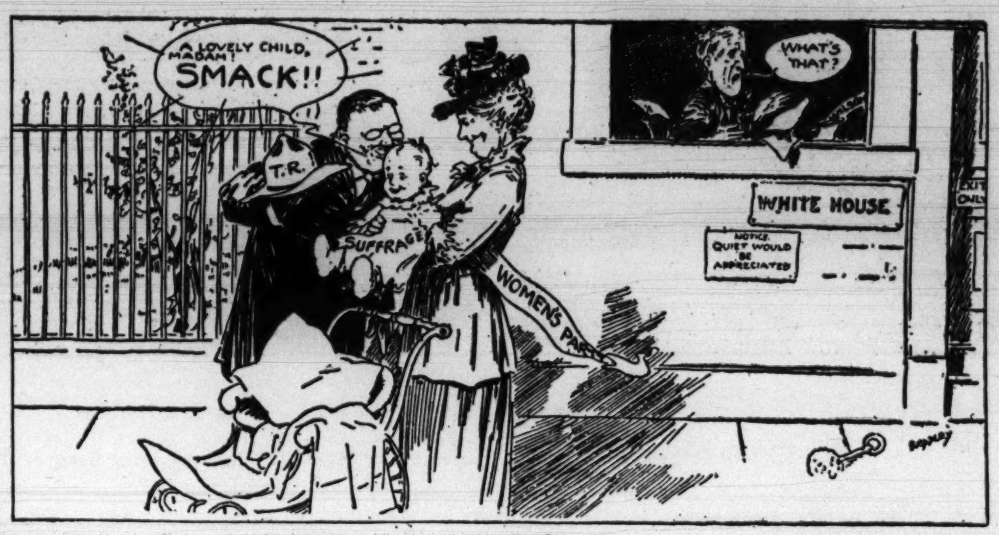
It is not content with mere indorsement of the amendment by candidates; it threatens them with defeat unless they enter the ranks of suffrage workers. There are 4,000,000 women voters. Of course the Woman's Party will never get them all in its membership, but it pretends to control enough to decide the votes of many states. Its leaders, Miss Paul and Miss Carpenter, recently visited Mr. Hughes, and brandished these votes over his head. At the two conventions their lieutenants were busy, making no arguments about suffrage, simply swing ing their club. The party claims to have a complete organization in every state, and in Arizona and Wyoming a complete organization in every county.

So far as the Woman's Party proves its power, so far it will justify even the most extravagant arguments against woman suffrage. Even the argument that it would set one sex against another, bring about a war of sex against sex, in which few opponents of woman suffrage ever really believed, is now being invested with as much probability as the Woman's Party can give it. Its members threaten the candidates with the votes of a sex. Doubtless they cannot make good that threat entirely; but the greater the strength they develop, the nearer they bring that apparently wild charge to demonstrated truth. So far as they can, they are bringing to bear the influence of a sex for political blackmail. So far as they can, they are demonstrating the charge that woman suffrage will make in politics a division along sex lines. Such a charge seemed incredible, even to many who opposed suffrage. The Woman's Party has lighted a fire-brand; it is an ugly portent, whose possibilities of damage are not limited to politics, but may extend to other parts of the social structure. These leaders have justified, to the extent of their power, the worst that has ever been said about the danger of giving votes to women.—*New York Times, July* 14, 1916.

Suffrage in the Campaign

THERE can be no complaint on the score of partisan leaning when it is said that both the Democratic and the Republican platform planks on equal suffrage are notable principally, if not altogether, for their weakness. The Democratic plank saves itself from being the feebler of the two by being the shorter. It has the one merit of being brief when it says: "We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states upon the same terms as men." The Republicans, desiring to sugar-coat their rejection of the women's demands in soft language, had already said something quite as meaningless as the Democrats, after this fashion: "The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizing the right of each state to settle the question for itself." This is "straddling" the question in good, old style. They are willing in each instance to grant the women something the women are winning rapidly for themselves, namely, the consent of the individual states, one or two or three at a time, to equal suffrage within their own borders.

In time, and that before long, the equal suffragists will win over a majority or two-thirds of the states in this way. They believe that from the showing they have already made there is nothing unreasonable now in their petition that the question of amending the federal constitution so that there may be no political distinction between men and women in any part of the Union, be submitted to the national electorate. The national political conventions of the two principal parties were asked to incorporate planks to this effect in their respective platforms. Instead of doing so they went beyond their province by offering gratuitous advice to the people of the several states, some of whom are from twenty to forty-seven years in advance of the people of the nation generally in this respect. Wyoming has had equal suffrage since 1869, Colorado since 1893, and Utah and Idaho since 1896. Neither these states nor the half dozen that have been added since Utah and Idaho declared for full political equality need be advised by a national political convention on this score.



Chicago Daily Record

Nowadays Every Little Sound Startles

The truth of the matter is, the two principal national political parties displayed woeful lack of understanding of the state of public thought when they thus trifled with equal suffrage. It is not at all surprising to learn that Mr. Hughes is dissatisfied with the Republican plank, and that he will take the earliest opportunity of broadening the interpretation of it for campaign purposes so as to make it cover a federal amendment. He and his advisers, we are told, "have been quick to see the political advantage afforded by the treatment given to suffragists at the Democratic convention." Says a Washington dispatch dealing with the subject, "Even Democrats here admit that a tactical mistake was made in antagonizing woman voters of twelve states, controlling a total of ninety-one electoral votes." If Mr. Hughes shall interpret the suffrage plank in the Republican platform to mean that the party favors nation-wide suffrage and is willing to go before the people on that issue, he will have achieved for his candidacy the prestige that goes to the one first in the field with a popular slogan, but it seems reasonable to believe that he will have little advantage in this particular over Mr. Wilson.

If equal suffrage is to be removed from partisan politics during this campaign, if the states that are Republican or the states that are Democratic are not to be disturbed or made uncertain by the suffrage issue, then it will be well for the party leaders to concede that the suffrage planks in both platforms did not express the party sentiment on the equal suffrage question and that the Susan B. Anthony amendment shall be submitted by the next session of Congress, no matter which side wins in the general battle. This is the sensible course to take. Equal suffrage cannot be long denied; why not concede it now?—*Christian Science Monitor, (Boston, Massachusetts), June* 29, 1916.

A Peace Plea to Women

THIS preparedness propaganda certainly is stirring up hornet nests of trouble for everybody in unexpected ways and places. Miss Mabel Vernon heckled President Wilson in his holiday speech at Washington and Miss Alice Paul, head of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, announced that this is the beginning of a campaign of feminine militantism.

Goodness knows, ladies, we men have worries enough on our hands already without you opening fire on us at this time. Just see what we are up against. There's that bewhiskered old nuisance, Carranza, who is a bothersome problem, especially when he writes clever notes; and another German submarine campaign is announced which will revive Ambassador von Bernstorff with more apologies and promises.

Then there's the coming presidential campaign, with both Colonel Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan likely to scramble for the limelight and center of the stage just when we hoped they were shelved for good. You would be doing a real service if only you'd tackle these two instead of poor Mr. Wilson, who is having a dreadfully tough time of it.

Be gentle, too, with the public. Think what they have on hand. The soldier boys down on the border are swearing already like the troops in Flanders at the weather, cactus thorns, mesquite bush and things generally. The Sixty-ninth is rest-

(*Concluded on Page* 11)

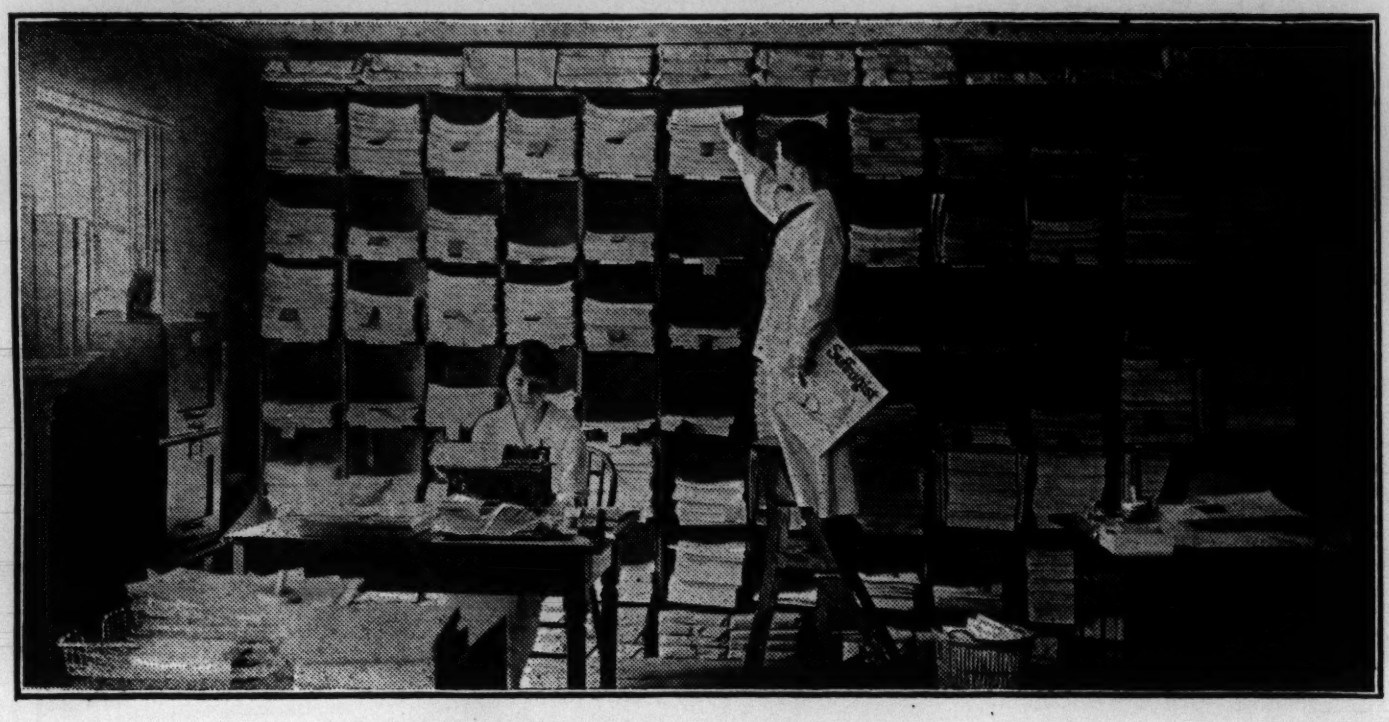
Campaign Throughout the Country

The Busiest Office at the National Headquarters

THE busiest and most important office at the national headquarters is the business office of THE SUFFRAGIST.

Under the management of Miss Elizabeth Smith, the distribution of the paper all over the country is made. Miss Smith sees that magazines for distribution and sale reach every state organization, every field organizer, and every book-stand which carries it. Then there is the task of seeing that the subscribers get their papers.

At almost any hour of the day or night Miss Smith may be found looking up numbers lost in the mail, noting changes of addresses in the files, answering complaints, sending notices of expiration of subscriptions, and a thousand and one other things.



The Business Office of "The Suffragist"

Miss Elizabeth Smith and Miss Frances Pepper (left) may be seen before "The Suffragist" files

The office is a model of efficiency. The great shelves filled with SUFFRAGISTS line two sides, while the files for cuts occupy another wall. A shelf filled with bound copies of the paper and books of files, and a correspondence file are on the remaining wall, while the card catalogue, within easy reach from the typewriter, occupies a large table.

In this office also are filed most of the famous SUFFRAGIST cartoons drawn by Mrs. Nina E. Allender.

The mail in the business office is the heaviest in the headquarters. It is no unusual thing to find the office manager with a pile which reaches to her chin.

"Oh, if people would only tell me when they move," she laments.

Southern States Interested in National Suffrage

VIRGINIA is greatly interested in the coming election campaign in the West, judging by the crowds which attended the two meetings held in Richmond Friday and Saturday of last week by Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke.

The meeting Friday was held at noon in the business district. It was attended for some hours by large crowds, men standing with their watches in their hands waiting until the last minute before they had to go back to their offices. The meeting Saturday night was almost as well attended, the throng showing much interest. Many copies of THE SUFFRAGIST were sold and very generous contributions were made to the national campaign.

Mrs. Brooke will hold meetings in Norfolk on her way to South Carolina, where she will form a branch of the Union.

She will make Roanoke Island her headquarters while in South Carolina, staying at the home of Mrs. R. W. Evans. Open-air meetings will be held both at the north and at the south end of the island.

Illinois Congressional Districts Being Organized

THE organization of Congressional districts in Illinois is being pushed rapidly. The organization of the first district was completed nearly two weeks ago with the following officers: chairman, Mrs. Melva Gartin Funk; vice chairmen, Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, Mrs. W. D. Richardson and Dr. Annie W. Sage; secretary, Mrs. William U. Watson; treasurer, Miss Lucy Ewing; membership chairman, Mrs. H. C. Newton; SUFFRAGIST chairman, Mrs. Minona S. Jones.

Meetings for the purpose of perfecting organization in the sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, and eleventh districts are being held. Mrs. Robert McCall is chairman in the sixth district, and Mrs. T. L. Powell in the eleventh.

Kansas Organization Being Completed

THE state organization in Kansas is now in the hands of Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, who recently completed the organization of the state of Arizona. Mrs. Thompson writes that she has made a tour of the seventh district, and has spoken at meetings at Great Bend, Larned, Kinsley, Dodge City, and Garden City. Representatives of all these places will meet in Hutchinson for a district conference at which the district organization will be formed.

Mrs. Thompson encloses in her letter a clipping from an Arizona paper which says that the supreme court of that state in July declared unconstitutional the "initiated law adopted by the voters in 1914, providing for mothers' and old age pensions." Mrs. Thompson says, "This emphasizes the need of suffrage. None of the women voters are really secure in their rights until they have federal recognition. I've tried to make that clear to women in my work, and I think that is one reason why I got from them such a good response."

Maryland Members Celebrate July 4

THE fourth of July celebration at Trappe, Maryland, was much enlivened by the activities of the local branch of the Congressional Union.

Miss Alice Swaninger was presented with a Congressional Union flyer by Mrs. E. J. Kirby; and Miss Mary and Miss Edith Frampton were presented with Just Government League and Congressional Union banners, also given by Mrs. Kirby.

Many SUFFRAGISTS were sold at the celebration and much suffrage sentiment shown.

Mrs. Kirby is known in Maryland as the "persistent suffragist," and she has indeed earned the title. She is one of the most energetic "persistent" workers that the cause has.

Miss Pierce Organizing in Iowa

MISS VIVIAN PIERCE, who recently formed a branch of the Congressional Union in North Dakota, spoke last Wednesday at the Harris-Emery Auditorium in Des Moines, Iowa. Miss Pierce plans to spend the coming month in Iowa arranging for a conference of suffragists from all over the state to take place in Des Moines, August 4.

She plans to make a tour of the state, speaking in Osceola, Ottumwa, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Mason City, Cedar Rapids, Fort Dodge, Sioux City and Council Bluffs. The call to the conference will be distributed broadcast throughout the state.

"Everyone with whom I have talked is much interested," says Miss Pierce. "I find that women throughout the state are anxious to know the history and policy of the Union."

Women Voters Urge Action by Congress

THE following resolution was passed unanimously and enthusiastically June 23 by a gathering of women voters of Navajo County, Arizona, in the Guild Hall of the Episcopal Church at Winslow:

"Resolved, that we women voters of Winslow, Navajo County, Arizona, meeting this 23d day of June, 1916, conscious of our political power and determined to use it to obtain political freedom for our eastern sisters, do hereby endorse the Susan B. Anthony amendment now blocked by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and urge Congress to pass the amendment on to the states for ratification.

"Be it further resolved, that we call upon President Wilson, as the head of his party, to use his personal influence to bring about federal political recognition for all the women of our country.

"Be it finally resolved, that these resolutions be sent to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, to the Vice-President as the presiding officer of the Senate; to the chairman and members of the Judiciary Committee of the House; to the floor leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties in Congress, and to the Arizona delegation, with the request that they be read into the *Congressional Record*."

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Joy L. Webster
Assistant Treasurer: Miss Gertrude L. Crocker
Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co.

Contributions toward $200,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributions from July 8 through July 15, 1916

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Anonymous	$9.00
Mrs. V. H. Baker	1.00
Mrs. Jaensen	.25
Miss Muller	.50
Mrs. H. I. Bolley	5.00
Mrs. C. E. Manning	1.50
Mrs. Emma G. Wheeler	1.00
Mrs. J. L. Carter	10.00
Miss T. M. Fields	1.00
Mrs. C. N. Coapen	1.00
Mrs. Max Stern	25.00
Mrs. Mattie M. Davis	1.50
Mrs. M. E. Coleman	2.00
Mrs. E. S. Keene	2.00
Mrs. Frank J. Thompson	9.00
Mrs. Ray D. Finel	2.00
Minnesota Branch Congressional Union	31.50
Mrs. George M. Lamonte	10.00
Through Mrs. Dorothy Earle	4.00
Miss Clara Hill	1.00
Miss Jessie M. Rice	1.00
Miss Mary A. Smith	1.00
Mrs. C. E. Wales	25.00
Mrs. William Kent	2.00
Miss Virginia Arnold	.50
Tucson Chamber of Commerce	1.00
Sale of Tickets	115.00
Membership fees	124.75
Collections	21.99
Total	$410.49
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$139,225.12
Total collected by National Headquarters through July 15, 1916	$139,635.61

Contributions made to New Jersey Headquarters:

Miss Minnie Abbott	1.00
Mrs. Joseph P. Day	10.00
Miss Adelaide H. Maghee	25.00
Mrs. Abram J. Rose	15.00

Contributions made to Illinois Headquarters:

Mrs. Carrie Parkinson	10.00
Mrs. S. J. Cady	1.00
Mrs. H. Allerton Clark	.75
Miss Florence Holbrook	5.00
Miss Ella Abeel	5.00
Miss Rebecca L. Blaine	1.00
A Friend	5.00
Mrs. Peter Holland	5.00
Mrs. Samuel Adams	5.00
Collections	10.58
Total	99.33
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$15,056.51
Total collected by the Branches through July 15, 1916	$15,155.84
Grand total	$154,791.45

Comments of the Press

(*Concluded from page 9*)

less at Camp Whitman and spoiling for a fight. All the National Guards going to war are grumbling for Pullman cars and ice cream.

Infantile paralysis is spreading about town, mosquitoes are swarming, the cost of living keeps on going up, the income tax is to be doubled, labor unions are striking and everybody wants more pay.

Honest, girls, we are pretty well fussed up for hot weather. Please don't get militant right now. Postpone it until autumn so everybody can have some chance of a happy summer. Just for July and August make your vote-getting symbol a smile instead of a hatchet. Help us men, and then we will help you.—*New York Evening World, July* 6, 1916.

New Suffrage Party Out to Beat the Democrats

A Word from Hughes Might Gain their Support

Women Particularly Bitter Against President Wilson for Failure of St. Louis Convention to Endorse Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

Against their own wishes, the leaders of the Woman's Party are going ahead without delay with plans to fight the Democratic party in the coming election campaign. The threat of their Chicago convention has become a certainty.

The only action that could change their purpose now would be the passage through Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, submitting the issue to the states by a change in the constitution enfranchising all women on the same terms with men and calling for state ratification. That is hardly expected after the specific restriction of the official Democratic approval of the principle of suffrage in the platform to the method of state action. This plank, which Democrats who stood for suffrage are hailing as a great triumph after a spirited debate in the convention against the southern obstructionists, has not satisfied the women at all. They are merely amused that the last session of a national party should have been successfully turned into a suffrage contest.

Results are all that interest them now, and they discount an endorsement unfulfilled by the party which they claim has the power to make it good. They are going back to Congress with a final plea. They would much prefer to win their right without using unpleasant methods. It is evident that they do not want to oppose President Wilson, because they are grateful for foreign policies that have avoided war; but they will do it uncompromisingly. Some Democratic leaders have expressed open concern and regret at the situation. * * *

The women are most inclined to criticise President Wilson, as the individual to be responsible for the failure of the women's fight in the convention, because of his known influence in determining the platform. If Mr. Hughes should come out with a statement indicating that he considers the Republican suffrage plank open to an interpretation favorable to a federal suffrage amendment, and that he approves such action, there is little doubt the main support of the women would go to him.

At present their attitude is undecided.—*New York City Post, June* 17, 1916.

The Suffragist Movement

THE organization of Congressional Woman's Suffrage committee in Fargo calls attention again to the onward movement for conferring the full duties of citizenship upon females. While checked in North Dakota for a time, and receiving some defeats elsewhere, woman suffrage seems to be gaining ground.

All political platforms adopted this year favor it, while a new "Woman's Party," born at the Chicago convention, pledges its united support, including votes in the suffrage states, "irrespective of the interests of any national party," to that party which will undertake a federal amendment, and its "unceasing opposition to all who oppose the amendment to the United States constitution granting federal suffrage."

Both Democratic and Republican platforms seem to favor the votes for women, but the planks read somewhat equivocally, and by many are taken merely as referring the question to the states for solution.

Meanwhile the agitation keeps up, and of course is not likely to cease until the agitators succeed. History does not favor the idea that a propaganda of that kind will die down or move backward. "For better for worse," "we're on the way." And North Dakota women are joining the rest interested in the movement.—*Fargo (North Dakota) News, July* 2, 1916.

Republicans Begin to See that Platform Suffrage Planks Are a Mistake

LEADERS of the two great parties are beginning to see that the platform suffrage planks, adopted at this year's convention, are a mistake; and it is altogether probable that both Charles E. Hughes and President Wilson will interpret them to mean that their parties are in favor of universal suffrage.

It is well understood that Mr. Hughes is dissatisfied with the Republican suffrage plank, and it is believed he will take the earliest opportunity to broaden its interpretation so as to make it cover a federal amendment.

"We are told," say the *Christian Science Monitor,* "that he and his advisers have been quick to see the political advantage afforded by the treatment given the suffragists at the Democratic convention."

A Washington dispatch says that "even the Democrats admit that a tactical mistake was made in antagonizing women voters of twelve states, controlling a total of ninety-one electoral votes."

"If Mr. Hughes," continues the *Monitor,* "shall interpret the suffrage plank in the Republican platform to mean that the party favors nationwide suffrage and is willing to go before the people on that issue, he will have achieved for his candidacy the prestige that goes to the one first in the field with a popular slogan. * * *

This is the *Journal's* position. National equal suffrage is a certainty in the near future. This being the case the greatest anomaly of modern times is the position taken by many politicians that what is good for one state, or a number of states, is not good for the nation as a whole.—*Nevada State Journal, June* 6, 1916.

Suffrage and the Platforms

THE suffragists have extorted from both the old and real parties perfunctory indorsement of their cause. That it will have the slightest effect on the movement in any state is too much to believe. Platform indorsements, phrased as those were and granted with palpable reluctance, are valuable only as showing that mere man has at last realized that the demand for equal suffrage must be heeded, if not granted, and that the suffragists have it in their power, in certain states of the Union, to penalize the party that defies them. * * *

The time has already gone by when legislatures can trifle with the question and chuckle audibly over their manner of doing it.

If the Republican and Democratic conventions had not been tied hand and foot in the matter of declarations, one of them and perhaps both would have said something ringing and genuine on an issue that will not down and that ere many years will be successful throughout the nation.—*Boston (Massachusetts) Traveller, June* 20, 1916.

5,000 New Subscribers

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

JULY 9 THROUGH JULY 15

Mrs. A. H. Bright	12
Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse	1
Miss Clara Louise Rowe	3
Miss Elizabeth Smith	1
Dr. Caroline E. Spencer	1
Miss Frances Frothingham	2
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe	6
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall	1
Mrs. W. Thompson Burch	1
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey	1
Miss Vivian Pierce	8
Miss Elsie Mary Hill	3
Mrs. Effa Funk Muhse	1
Total	41
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	3,258
Total through July 15 secured by members..	3,299

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Better qualities at $3.00, $3.50 and $3.95.

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All advertisements must be prepaid. To insure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday morning. Address, the Advertisement Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

FOR RENT

VACUUM CLEANING—$3.50 per day. With expert operator; hand or electric cleaners for rent, $1 per day. National Vacuum Sales Co., 6th and D Sts. N. W. Main 4155.

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THE "GLAD DAYS" are here! Help make your friends glad; use our "Suffrage Maiden" garden sticks for personal gifts, luncheons and dinner favors, bridge prizes, etc., 50 cents each, $5.75 per dozen. Send your order to-day prepaid to Congressional Union, New Jersey Branch, 17 West Park St., Newark, N. J.

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Date ..... *Name .....*

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All Advertisements must be prepaid. The Advertisement Manager reserves to herself the right to reject and return with remittance any Advertisement which she may consider unsuitable for insertion in this section of the paper.